Lemon Pudding: One pound of sifted sugar, one pint of cream, one-hall pound of butter, six eggs and one lemon. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, add the well beaten eggs, the grated lemon both pulp and peel, and the cream. Stir well and bake.—Tolede Blade.

-If the horn of a buck or other animal is found to be growing in a way not desired, it may be changed by scraping with a knife, on the side to which it is wished to turn its growth. The scraping dries and hardens the horn, while on the opposite growth continues without interruption.—Detroit Post.

—In making a sup-bonnet it is much better to starch very stiff and iron down the two on three thicknesses of down the two on three thicknesses of old white muslin which is to form the stiffening, and is placed between the lining and outside, before stitching. In this case the starch is retained and the bonnet is always presentable so long as it is clean.—N. Y. Examiner.

-Boiled Bacon and Cabbage: Put s -- Boiled Bacon and Canoage.

piece of bacon in a pot capable of containing two gallons let it boil up, and skim it well; then put in some well-washed split cabbages, a few carrots and parsmips also split, and a few peppercerors: when the whole has boiled

in reply to the question how to keep roots out of drain pipes: If, when you

—The future conduct of the colt de-pends much upon gentle training in his lessons of subjection. Whatever vices colts contract through carelessness or incompetency of the breaker will last action as the give. It behooves the trainer to be on his guard against those will propensation that may destroy their future assertimess. In order to avoid the breakers that have wrecked the fond-hopes of many sanguine breeders, by destroxing their favorite colts by by destroying their favorite colts by brutal reatment great care should be exercised in selecting to competent trainer with an even temper and good judgment.—National Live-Stock Jour-

How to Exterminate Bardocks.

Docks are most numerous in the rich grounds adjacent to the house and barn, and in the fence corners. As each one, when permitted to go to seed, produces about 10,000 seeds, they are bound to spread and occupy all the ground. The Burdock is annoying and disagreeable, owing to the fact that the burs' adhere to everything they come in contact with The colts get their manes and tails filled with them, they cling to the faces and tails of the calves and cows, and the dog is termented by their adhering to his soft hair. In fact they are a perfect

The best way to get rid of the docks to best way to get rai of the docks is to spade them out, and lay the roots up to dry. If that is considered to be too laborious a job, take a sharp hoe and cut them off just below the surface of the ground, and in a few weeks go over them again, cutting all off that have suit out them a few times in this way will find. them a few times in this way will finish

In half a day's time a man with a sharp hoe will generally cut all such weeds that are growing on an ordinary farm, and it is culpable negligence it they are not destroyed. I find no difficulty in keep ag the weeds cut, and all the said, charge about the buildings done in parts of rainy days, when there is not time, after the rain is over to go to the fields before dinner or supper.

The same treatment may be applied The same treatment may be applied to wild carrots and wild parsning for as far as my observation extends they only become noxious weeds when they are permitted to riben their seeds in fence corners, and in the vicinity of the garden or farm buildings.

When weeds and briers are allowed to fill up the fence corners and thrive along the roadside, the farm presents n very matheits and unsightly appear-ance. A few of the half days that are spent at the Phase tayern, grocery or store, taking politics, if not in some worse way, will eradicate them all, thus adding much to the convenience and looks as well as the value of the premises.—Cor. N. Y. Examiner.

Several ways of preserving eggs are tracticed. The object is to prevent practiced. The object is to prevent evaporation from the egg. Cutting of the air from the contents of the egg preserves them longer than will any other treatment. An egg which has lain in bran even for a few days will smell and taste musty. Packed in lime eggs will be spined. Covered with a coat of spirit varnish eggs have kept sc

Looking through a paper tube directed toward the light an egg held to the end of the tube will appear translucent if fresh; but if stale it will be dark—

Coat each egg with this and pack, little end down, so that they cannot move, in bran, sawdust, or sand; the sand is best. Whatever is used for packing should be clean and dry. For preserv-ing in line a pibkle is made of the best stone lime fine clean sait and water. stone lime, fine, clean sait and water enough to make a strong brine, usually sixty or eight quarts of sait, and a bushel of lime are used. The lime should be

How to Cure Stammering.

Hew to Cure Stammering.

Probably no human infirmity has been the object of such diverse or such blundering and unscientific treatment. Even so good a surgeon as Diefenbach cut wedges out of the tongue of the patient; Itard made them speak holding a gold fork in their mouth; Serres advised a waving motion of the arms during speech; Bertrand caused them to regulate the words to a rythmical motion of the fingers, or to keep time to a stick as in the orchestra. He also placed substances in the mouth. This had been done centuries before by Demosthenes, according to that unveracious gossip. Pitutarch. These might be termed mechanical attempts at cure.

Plutarch. These might be termed me-chanical attempts at cure.

Next to them came (in the lecture of which this is a condensation) musical methods, and foremost among them singing; it being well known that many confirmed stammerers sing with perfect articulation. Secondly, a so-called se-cret method, which consisted in either whispering or speaking in a gruff, un-melodious tone. Thirdly, the very op-posite of this, as recommended by Marshall Hall, namely, chanting or monotoning. Fourthly, preceding all abrupt and consonantal sounds by a vowel such as E. recommended by Arnott. Fifthly, the plan of running all the words of a long sentence into one, and thus acquiring as it were an articulatory momentum.

Intellectual or rational methods brought the lecture to a close. First

brought the lecture to a close. First among these is pausing and deliberate-ness. The stammerer may be compared mechanically to a steamship which overgently for about an hour and a half throw in a dozen pecied potatoes, and by the time that these are done the dinner will be ready. And this is the way to make the most of this excellent and economical dinner.—Chicago Jourand economical dinner.—Chicago Jourand. speech, and enables them to start fairly one against another. Fourthly, a plan was suggested which had succeeded ad-mirably in the lecturer's experience roots out of drain pipes: If, when you have dug out your trenches, you spread on the bottom, as a rest for your pipes, a mixture of common coal-tar and sawdust, about two inches deep, of a mortar consistency, and then lay tour pipes upon this, well pushed together, covering the pipes thoroughly over with the same material, sou may depend upon it that every root will give the pipes a very wide berth.

The future conduct of the colt depends much upon gentle training in his essons of subjection. Whatever vices colts contract through carclessness or incompetency of the breaker will list saldmentations. French acquire that lightning-like rapidity of speech which is the terror of foreigners; while young they speak well and slowly. The third lecture en-ded with a few directions how to pro-ceed in a case of stammering, and some suggestions as to the prospects of cure. As to the former, it is obviously desirable to examine carefully for the exact seat and the exciting cause of the de-fect; most of the systems in vogue hav-ing erred by exaggetating a particular treatment to the exclusion of otherequally admissible. As to the latter, equally admissible. As to the latter, there is no doubt that stammering can be cured. This was proved by such instances as Demosthenes, Wilberforce and Kingsley. But it was equally proved by the three names thus enumerated that to conquer the victous habit required no usual amount of patience, ability and determination.—London Nature.

When the woman had fully charge of the milking and other dairy operations there was not much need of advising personal cleanliness. A woman is naturally cleanly. She can see dirt where a man would think it irksomely clean. But the men have largely de-throned the women in the dairy king-dom, have driven the old-fashioned dairymaid into retirement, and have bught, it is true, new enterprise and w strength into the business, and, it is also true, have brought considerable dirt into it. Usually the carelessness as dirt into it. Usually the carelessness as to personal cleanliness is found more particularly with those who are employed to do the work. There is only one piece of advice that is suggested for the proprietor of a dairy who will persist in neglecting personal cleanliness, and that is to go out of the business. An unclean person ought to be kept out of sight of the milk pail entirely. It is utterly impossible to mingle dirt with milk and have pure milk, which is so sensitive that it will absorb all impurities that come into absorb all impurities that come into contact with it. Some appear to imagine that it makes no difference how much dirt gets into the milk pail. because the milk goes through a strainer. The strainer can do nothing more than separate the visible dirt from the milk, and it may not always do that. It cannot take the odors and gases out. Yet we have seen men milking with dirty hands, and milking cows whose udders were covered with dirt, which was constantly dropping into the pail.

Wash up, should be the directions to our milkers. They should be impressed

with the fact that milking is a very delicate business, and that a milker should be just as tidy when he sits down by the be just as may when he sus down by and side of a cow as he is when he goes to the table to eat. Having secured per-sonal cleanliness, the milker's attention should be next directed to having the cow clean. Brush the dirt off the cow clean. Brush the dirt off the ud-der, if there is any on it. It will not require a minute to do it. It is atten-tion to such little details that always gives satisfactory results, and it is the lack of such attention that makes many a dairy unprofitable. The time when butter that is tainted with external cont of spirit varnish eggs have kept so perfectly that after the lapse of two years chickens were hatched from them. A good egg will sink in a body of water. If stale a body of air inside the shell will frequently cause it to float. When holled a fresh egg will adhere to the shell, which will have a rough extensional if stale, the outside will be smooth and classy. butter that is tainted with external flavors can find a ready market, is for-ever gone, and if anybody will persist in so tainting it he must not complain if he makes less profit than his more care-ful neighbor. We earnestly wish that every butter maker would exert himself prove specially profitable to the indi-vidual maker. We know that a great deal of butter is now sold in the village if fresh; but if stale it will be darkalmost opaque.

Spirit warelsh for preserving eggs is
made by despring dum shellar in
enough alcohol to make a thin varnish.
Coat each egg with this and pack, little
end down, so that they cannot move, in
bran, sawdust, or sand; the sand is
hat cristom is gradually being done
away with. People who make an extra
quality of butter, and know it, will not
submit to such treatment. They will
bran, sawdust, or sand; the sand is
not a market where the worth of their
vertices will be are section. article will be appreciated.- Western

-A recent number of Puck contained a very teiling cartoon, calling the pub-lic attention to the growing objection among landfords to renting premises to people having children. The cartoon represents a surdy German immigrant with his wife and nine little toddlers in wooden shoes walking along a street in lime are used. The lime should be slacked with a portion of the water, the salt and the remaisder of the water is then added. Stir at intervals, and when the pickle is cold and the sediment has settled, dip or draw the bloud off into the cask in which the eggs are to be preserved. When only a few eggs are to be pickled a stone jar will answer.—Chicago Tribane.

"May I see the inventor of the electroscope?" The reporter who asked this question stood at the door of a dingy, ill-ventilated workshop in the fifth story of a building occupied exclusively by machines and model-makers. Dust and cobwebs obscured the windows and clung to the corners of the room. Here and there squares of translucent paper took the place of, broken panes. The floor and the long, rough work-benches were covered with metal filings. Coils of wire, tools and strange odds and ends of machinery were suspended from hooks in the walls. Complicated models, made up of screws, springs and cog-wheels, great and small, were to be seen on a few shelves about the shop and on the window-sills. A "front elevation of the late G. Washington," as John Phenix would call it, and a bust of Robert Fulton, of which some vandal had broken the nose, were the only works of art visible. The person to whom the reporter's question was addressed stood at a bench with a file in his hand, with which be was shaping a piece of shining brass held firmly between the iron jaws of a vise. The cheerful melody created by the operation so filled the air that at first the workman did not hear his interlocutor; but when the question was reworkman did not hear his interloc r; but when the question was re attor; but when the question was re-peated in a louder tone, the machinist suspended his labor and looked up. He was perhaps forty-five years of age, but his gray hair and deep-lined feat-ures made him look much older. The forehead was broad and high, and the foreign was broad and nigh, and the earnest gray eyes deeply set under the bulging brows. The prominent nose, square, bold chin and massive jaws would have told a physiognomist that the intellect of the man was properly balanced by patience, energy and strength of will. A long apron, that had probably once been white, pro-tected the artisan's clothing from the flying days.

flying dust. "Certainly, sir; look at him," was

"Certainly, sir; look at him, was the response to the reporter's question. "What is your pleasure?"
"Well, I am come to get some points about your wonderful machine. I should like to know how big it is, how it looks, and what it is expected to ac-complish," said the reporter, looking about for a seat.

about for a seat.
"H'm!" ejaculated the inventor "that's asking a great deal, and considerably more than it would be policy for me to tell. The electroscope is not as big as Jumbo, by any means. As to how it looks, I could best answer that by giving a detailed description of my

"So much the better," said the re-porter, whipping out his note-book and

sorier, whilping out its note-book and pencil.

"But to do that," continued the inventor, seating himself upon the bench and swinging his legs pensively, "would be to give some one else a chance to steal my secret, and this deprive me of the fruits of my years of labor. But (noticing a moan of disappointment from his companion) I, have no objection to telling you what I expect to accomplish." "Well?"

"The electroscope," went on the "The electroscope." went on the father of that marvelous instrument, thoughtfully bending and twisting a piece of slender copper wire, "is an apparatus for the transmission of light. You knew that when you came. We hope," pursued the inventor, "to be able to produce in New York instantaneons photographs of scenes which are being enacted in—San Francisco, for instance. That may appear a little surprising," said the electrician.

"Just a trifle," observed the reporter.
"Yet it is far from impossible. We set up our instrument in San Francisco and attach it by ordinary telegraph wires to a sensitive plate here. The image is transmitted over the line to the plate, which is developed as in common photography. As a result, we have a clear, beautiful picture."

have a clear, beautiful picture."

"That is all very fine, of course," said the reporter, picking up his book, "but of what practical good is it?"

"I will show you. Suppose a Sunday-school Superintendent in Omaha robs the bank of which he is cashier and decamps. His photographs are immediately sent to all the principal cities of the Union by the electroscope, and his chances of detection greatly increased. In the same way fac-similes of documents may be transmitted. You will see how valuable this will be in cases of see how valuable this will be in cases of

Then the electroscope will be used chiefly in frustrating crime?"
"If it would do no more than that its claim to a high place among useful inventions would. I think, be fully estab-

lished. But that is not all. When the electroscope comes into vogue the imaginations of the artists on the illustrated papers will have a much needed rest. Photographs of distant scenes may be "wired" and engraved."

But won't that be an expensive pro

"I don't know why it should be espe-cially so, and what if it is? That will not deter newspapers from using its Don't they spend money without stint to get accurate news? Why should they of get accurate news? Why should they not be willing to pay for accurate pictures? With the electroscope there would be the same competition between the papers for pictorials as there now is for written news. Then, in case of war, my instrument would be of great value to the belligerents. The officers in front could send pictures of the ensury's works by field telegraph to the General-in-Chief in the rear."

Bon't Want the Place.

"How long have you been at work at

scenes which the Frenchman describes. Expert divers could carry my invention under the sea, and the mysterious body which covers three-fourths of the earth's surface would be forced to give up its secrets, or some of them at any rate. Of course, the operators could only work in comparatively shallow water, where the light would be strong enough for these experiments. Is it not a grand diea?" exclaimed the inventor, leaping from the bench and waving his knot of wife dramatically. "The coral reefs, the hills and dales of the land under the water; the masses of strange, crawlthe hills and dales of the land under the water; the masses of strange, crawling things oovering the lirm, white sand, the monsters of the deep, looming out of obscurity to view the invaders of their domain, and occasionally the wreck of a ship, with the skeletons or her deck grinning a horrid welcome, as though their dull sockets had eyes, to see the beings of their own race among them. Ah, the very thought repays all my work and struggles."

He bowed his head upon his breast and folded his arms. Apparently he had forgotten his visitor. Now and thea his lips moved slightly. In that atti-

his lips moved slightly. In that atti-tude, with smiles and frowns chasing each other across the face like sunshine and shadow over the side of a mount-ain, the reporter left him.—N. Y. Even-ing Post.

The Camphor-Tree.

The tree which produces the best camphor is indigenous to Sumatra. The camphor-tree propagates itself in the mountains of Sumatra, without trouble or labor to the natives, as it grows with-out any cultivation in the forests contiguous to the sea-coast, on the north side of the island. It is not found native to the south of the line, nor yet further than the third degree of latitude. European explorers have not as yet been able to find out the veritable name of the tree, that is, in any of the native the tree, that is, in any of the native languages; but there is no apparent rea-son to doubt that its propagation is com-pletely confined to the two islands of Sumatra and Borneo. The camphor-tree in girth and height equals the big-gest timber tree, often arriving at the enormous size of over fifteen feet in circumference. The trunk is arboreous cumference. The trunk is arboreous, and its bark is of a brownish tint. Its leaves grow on short petioles, the large-ones being alternate, the smaller opposite; they average from three to four inches in length and an inch broad. Their form is elliptic, ending in an extraordinarily long and slender point. The fibres are straight and run parallei to each other.

to each other.

Places where the camphor-tree grows in abundance are generally considered unhealthy, the reason probably being the nature of the soil, and the peculiar conditions necessary for the prosperous state of that tree.

state of that tree.

The name given by the natives to camphor is Kapur Barus. The word Kapur is do ived from the Sanskrit Karpura, and also from the Arabic and Persian Kafur, from which is obtained Karpura, and also from the Arabic and Persian Kafur, from which is obtained our name of camphor—a corruption from the language of the country where the commodity is indigenous. Barus is the name of a place which forms the principal market of this particular article of commerce in Sumatra, and is therefore added to the original name by traders to distinguish it from the similar product which is grown in Japan. It was formerly a matter of supposition that the people of China and Japan concocted a fictitious substance which bore great resemblance to the native camphor, and then impregnated this substance with a little of its virtue by the mixture of a small quantity of the groune drug. The real truth of the case has been fully ascertained, and it is known that the Japan camphor is the genuine product of a tree growing in abundance in that country, though differing in quality and character from the similar tree, a native of Sumatra and Borneo, and well, known to botanical authorities as the Laurus camphora. authorities as the Laurus camphora. authorities as the Laurus comphora. The camphor of Sumatra is so much superior to that of Japan that the Chinese easily distinguish between the two, and reserve the former for their own use at an exorbitant price, and export the latter as a thing they do not think much of. The Sumatra camphor never by any chance reaches this country, because it is so much esteemed by the Chinese and other natives in the East that its price command to that of East that its price, compared to that of the Japanese article, is in the ratio of twenty to one, which may be attributed rather to the superstitious virtues im-puted to it than to any intrinsic differ-

nce in its real value. Camphor is procurable from the tree wounds in the bark, from whence it exudes; the second by the help of fire. The drug procured by the first method is considered much superior in quality. The most noticeable difference in the qualities of the three kinds of camphor consists in their volatility. Japan camconsists in their volatility. Japan cam-phor, procured by a process of boiling the wood, will volatilize completely away when exposed to the action of the air; but that procured naturally in Japan does in some measure lose its weight under the same circumstances.

"How long have you been at work at this thing?"

"Many weary years." replied the inventor, with a sigh. "The idea antedated those of the phonograph and telephone. The success of those inventions, particularly of the latter, encouraged me greatly. If a sound could be transmitted over the electric wires, why not light. Thus I reasoned, and I have toiled on in the face of disappointment and the laughter of the few to whom I have confided my plans, until at last I have perfected the machine."

"When do you intend to put it into "Washingtor that a few days ago, when a \$1,200 employe of the Senate died, Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, received an application for the vacancy. Colonel Bright read the recommendation, and said at once: "Very well, you can have the gather of the few to whom I take hold?" "You can begin to-day," bear I have perfected the machine."

I have perfected the machine." "When do you intend to put it into active operation?"

"In the fall or summer. The dull season of the year is so close at hand that I could do but little now. When September or October comes, though, I shall organize a company and ther my triumph will come. He laughs best who laughs last."

"You anticipate no trouble in pursuading expitalists to invest in your scheme?"

"The applicant withdrew."

In the fall or summer. The dull premoted. A laborer next below him at \$720, stepped into the \$500 place, and a man under him was then lifted a little, and so on through the whole list with the place really left vacant by the death of Mr. St. John is a place in the stable so curry houses at one dollar a day. You can have that, and begin work atomic." The applicant withdrew.

"None at all, when they have seen the electroscope work. I have used it with entire success over short distances, and am fully satisfied that it will do equally well at long ones."

"Could you make an electroscope to transmit pictures to Europe."

"Possibly, although an exceedingly powerful current would be required. I'll tell you what I could do. You have read Verne's Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea?"

The reporter nodded assent.

"I believe I could reproduce with a submarine electroscope some of the

Let us suppose a deep well. A weight of 150 pounds in the bottom of the well is tied to a rope; the rupe going over a frictionless pulley at the top of the well, to which rope a horse is attached; said horse walking off at the rate of 25 miles in a ten-hour day, two and one-half miles in one hour, or 220 feet in one minute. Two and a half miles an hour, is two and a half times 5,280 feet, or 13,200 feet, which divided by 60 minutes in an hour make 220 feet traveled over in one minute. Arithmetical formula proofs: One foot space x one minute time x 33,000 pounds = 33,000 pounds; 33,000 -236 = 150; or 33,000 pounds; 33,000 -296 = 150; or 33,000 pounds; 33,000 pounds as a force that will lift 33,000 pounds one foot in a minute, without any assistance of machinery. Let us suppose a deep well. A weight 150 pounds in the bottom of the well without any assistance of machinery." Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary says without any assistance of macunery. Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary says a horse-power for a steam engine is "a power capable of raising 33,000 pounds avoirdupois through the space of one foot in a minute." Youatt says "the average force or power of traction of a horse is variously stated as equal to 80 pounds, 100 pounds, 150 pounds, and even 200 pounds. 150 pounds, and even 200 pounds. 150 power at about half or two-thirds of 33,000 pounds; but in Great Britain and the United States the above is the generally accepted rule. It matters very little what the unit of measure is, if it is only understood and accepted. When we say that certain machinery is 10, 100, or 1,000 horse-power, we know it is so many times some real or imaginary unit of measure and that unit must be decided upon conventionally or by custom.— W. upon conventionally or by custom. W. N., in N. Y. Tribune.

Men and Soil. "Separated from the soil," said Mr. James Parton, the historian, in a recent lecture, "man never yet has succeeded in thriving. At best, without it, he is a potted plant, and some of the pots are miserably small. I have visited many miserably small. I have visited many factories in 'New England, and I find that wherever the operatives have a good-sized garden, with access to pasture for a cow, the people are healthy, contented and saving. Whenever this is the case, the factory population is able to live without actual starvation or extreme destitution in the event of the mills being closed for even a very long period. Whenever they are separated from the soil, as in some of our large and crowded cities, there is squalor, demoralization and despair."

As old butcher way out in Missouri, With neuralgia, he suffered like fury, St. Jacobs Gil banished The pain which all vanished— And prevented a coroner's jury.

A cranky old man named Blake, Says St. Jacobs Oil "takes the cake,"

He gave it one test,
And says its the best,
Cure in the world for backache-

"WHEN I was a young man," he said, "When I was a young man," he said, as he walked up and down the platform, "we did not depend on our fathers. We made our own start in file. There is a much better show for young men to-day, and yet none of them strike out for themselves." "Bo you know of a good opening?" timidly inquired a young man with a sample trunk under him. "Yes, sir; go to Tennessee, sir; there are mountains of iron in that State which can be had for fifty cents an acre." "Is that so??" "It is." "Dil tell you what I'll do," continued the young man, as he bit off the end of a twenty-center, "if you'll buy two or three of those mountains, set up a blast furnace, and get things booming, I'll come down and engineer a set of books for you at \$150 per month. The self-made man took a walk down the track-to hide his disgust.—Wall Street Netes.

A Laby writes: "Painful menstruation was the bane of my life. I dreaded those feelings of bearing down and that pain in the side and homs. Of late I got in the habit of using Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It goes right to the spot, gives me strength and frees me from all pain. Ithink it is worth its weight in gold."

A CALIFORNIA man choked himself to death with a tape measure. The Coroner's verdict was that he died by inches.—Bur-lington Free Press.

Wrecks of Humanity,
who have wasted their manly vigor and
powers by youthful follies and pernicious
practices, inducing nervous debility, impaired memory, mental anxiety, despondency, lack of self-confidence and will power,
weak back, and kindred weaknesses should
address with three letter postage stamps
for large illustrated treatise, giving unfailing means of cure, Wolley's Distension
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A MAN in Rochester has such a cracked voice that he rarely says anything with-out breaking his word.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Post.*

Rheumatism Positively Cured in the shortest time. Write for free 40-page pamphlet on rheumstism, to R. K. Helphen-stine, Druggist, Washington, D. C.

The Grecian authorities now exclude American pork. Greece without porkmust be almost as bad as pork without grease.— Boston Transcript.

Glenn's Sulphur S ply without parallel for whole and in its purifying effects.

Could the pitcher of a base-ball team be

Rock Hill, S. C.—Rev. J. S. White says:
"I used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debuilty. It restored me to strength and vigor."

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, May 29, 1883,

	CATTLE—Shipping Steers \$5.40 68 5.60 Native Heifers 4 70 48 5.00	
	Native Cows 4 30 & 4-75	
t	Butchers' Steers 5 25 6 5 50	
ì	HOGS-Good to choice heavy 6 40 63 6 75	
	Light 620 69 640	
-	WHEAT-No. 1 106 @ 1004	
	No.2 95 6 96 5	
11	ORN-No. 2 6 6 86	
n T	ORN-No. 2 G 6 454 OATS-No. 2 G 6 G-1	ł
4	RYE-No. 2 49 6 50	
e	FLOUR-Fancy, per sack 2 80 65 2 40	
e	WAV_Cor loss beight # 50 de - co	
1	BUTTER-Choice dairy 12 60 30	
	CHESSE-Kansas, new (9 @ 26	į
۲	EGGS-Choice 14 64 15	ł
r	PORK-Hams 125-6 13	
	Shoulders 07 @ 08	
F	LARD Sides	
•	WOOL-Missouri, unwashed 18 of 19	
s	POTATOES-Old, per bushel. 25 66 80	
Ł	ST. LOUIS.	
3	CATTLE-Shipping Steers 5 80 @ 6 15	
23	Butchers Steers 5 40 et 5 80	
٠	HOGS-Good to choice 6 50 6 7 10	
9	SHEEP-Fur to choice 400 & 500	
t	FLOUR-XXX to choice 3 W G 100	
	WHEAT-No. : Winter 1 16 @ 1 165	
ě	No. 3 1 0946 1 10	
9	CORN-No. 2 mixed 5156 515	
М	OATS-No. 2 42 6 424	
я	PORK 20 12 46 20 25	
4	COTTON-Midding	
П	TOBACCO-New Lugs 4 40 2 473	
d	Medium new leaf 6 % % 5 75	
d	CHICAGO	
1	CATTLE-Good shipping 5 80 6 5 55	
1	HOGS-Good to choice 7 00 60 7 50	
	SHEEP-Fur to choice 5 00 4 6 75	

it by troly appalling in its magnitude. But terrible as those visitations were, they will doubtless be followed by others of a like and the strong the approaching summer season, especially, and it behooves every farmer and property owner to guard himself as best he can against possible loss from such storms. No better way to do this can be found than by securing a tornado policy in the old reliable and tempest-tried Burlington Insurance. Company, of Eurlington, Iowa. During 1882, this company paid over two hundred losses caused by tornadoes, cyclones and wind-storms, in full without discount, and it has already paid several that occurred this spring. The Burlington was one of the pioneers in this new department of insurance, and has built up a large and steadily growing business, established upon sound principles. The company is one of the strongest, financially, in the West, and is warmly recommended by the representative men of Iowa, from the Governor down. It pays all losses from one dollar up, no matter how small or how large, and pays of once, upon receipt of proofs, without any deductions and without any sky or innet days' waiting on the part of the assured. The sworn statement of the company to the insurance department shows that it has \$1,050,00 wherewith to pay every \$100 of liability, and that for the past eleven years it has not carried over from one year to the suct any unpaid losses or losses in litigation. The official report of the Superintendent of Insurance for Kansas shows that in 1822 the Burlington did more business and received a larger amount of premiums than any company doing business in the State. Its liberal policy and uniform square dealing have rendered it a prime favorite with the general public.

Proper who think themselves smart go about asking questions like this: "Can a rope walk!" We say, yes—when it is taut— San Francisco News Letter.

Twenty Years a Sufferer.

R. V. Pirrick, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—Twenty years ago I was shipwrecked on the Atlantic Ocean, and the cold-and exposure caused a large abscess to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging. Atter spending hundreds of dollars, with no benefit, I tried your "Golden Medical Discovery" and now, in less than three months after taking the first bottle, I am thankful to say. I am completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left beel to the ground. I am yours, WM. Ryben, 87 Jefferson St., Buffalo, N.Y.

The Conundrum Club's latest: "Why is death like the tag attached to a dog at the canine show in this city? Because they are both bound to a cur."—N. Y. Advertiser.

Thousands of women biess the day on which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" was made known to them. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its sockhing and heating properties render it of the utnest value to ladies suffering from "internal fever," congestion, inflammation, or observation.

This will be a year when harvest apples won't contain any colic. The mainthing will be to get the apples.—Detroit Free Press.

A GENTLEMAN from Orwell, Pa., called my attention to Ely's Cream Balm as a remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. He was so carnest in asserting it to be a posi-tive cure (himself having been cured by it) that I purchased a stock. The Balm has already effected a number of cures here, P. F. Hyatt, M. D., Bordentown, N. J.

What did the paper weight for!—New South. Probably for its ink-come.—Georgia Major.

New Bern, N. C.—Rev. G. W. Offley says: "I have taken Brown's Iron Bitters, and consider it one of the best medicines known." FRED says that there is in New York a horse so balky that he "won't draw his own breath."

REMARKABLE for overcoming discussed by impure water, decaying valon, etc., is Brown's Iron Bitters.

VAULTING ambition—The design of the bank burglar.—Boston Ster.

Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsio

THE musician, like the cook, makes his oread out of his do.—Boston Transcript.

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on Eastern Rail liver medicine, the great kidney and owner medicine, in any family for months. It was recommended by friends in Porssmouth who have been cured of kidney troubles, and I find it just as represented and worth its weight in gold. My wife is using it for dyspepsis, and his improved so rapidly that I cheerfully indorse it as a family modicine of real merit, and I would not be without it."

April 22, 1983.

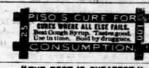




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